

South America.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 5.

We have been favored with Curacao papers to the 7th ult. brought by the Hippomenes, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser. Advice from Margarita of the 21st January, state, that the army had marched to open the campaign; that a courier from Augustura brought intelligence of the arrival at Guira of col. English, with 2500 British troops; that Erion remained in Pampatar, and that Jolli had sailed with his squadron of 8 vessels, destination unknown.

Accounts from Amsterdam to the 24th Dec. had reached Curacao—and the papers contain Jamaica dates of the 10th January. A rumour had reached St. Thomas, that a revolution had broken out in Spain, and that the king had fled to Bayonne.—Patriot.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 6.

Capt. PERRY, arrived here in the brig Savage, in 87 days from Coquimbo states, that the Patriot and Royal land forces had remained inactive for a long time. The fleet of Patriot vessels that sailed from Valparaiso to intercept the expedition from Cadiz to Lima, were not in time. Capt. P. was informed by the commander of the British sloop of war Thynne, that four of the transports had gone into Lima after touching at Talcahuana. The fleet had directed their course to Talcahuana first, where they found the convoy ship, (the Isabella frigate of 44 guns;) they cut her out of the port after some resistance from her and the shore, and succeeded in getting her to the Isle of St. Mary, where they were fitting her out. One of the Patriot sloops of war had gone to cruise off Lima. Conception was still in the hands of the royalists. The U. States sloop of war had not returned from Columbia, N. W. coast.

We have letters from Rio Janeiro to the 15th January. They are silent as to political events. The brig Ocean, Bond, from New-York, had arrived there, and was to sail again in a short time for Batavia.

We have received Curacao papers to the 6th of February, from which the following extracts are made:—

CURACAO, JAN. 30.—The English sch. Blackies arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, three days from Margarita, and brings letters to the 24th instant, from which the following are extracts:—

MARGARITA, JAN. 21.—There are little news here. The army has marched to open the campaign; and, by a courier yesterday from Augustura, we learn of the arrival of col. English, with 2500 British troops.

SAN JUAN GRIEGO, MARGARITA, JAN. 24. "A British force has arrived at Guirra, consisting of 2500 men. Brian remains in Pampatar. Jolli has sailed with the squadron, 8 vessels, of which he has the sole command. Their destination is unknown.

CURACAO, FEB. 6.—The arrival of English troops at Guayana is now unquestionable, for we have here the official communication received at Margarita from two officers on board the first transport, which I have the pleasure herewith to transmit to you.

Several respectable emigrants have already left this place for Guyana and Margarita. A proclamation issued by the independent government ensures the prompt payment of their passages &c.

Copy of a letter from two officers on board the first transport at anchor in the Orinoco, to Arismendi, the governor of Margarita:—

"We embrace the opportunity of informing the governor of Margarita, that the ship Perseverance is arrived at Guyana, with two hundred troops, for the government of Venezuela; and we expect in the course of three days ten or twelve vessels more, which will make nearly four thousand troops.

J. WHITNEY, JOHN JOHNSTON." Arrived, ship Wm. and John, Durgon, from Baltimore, and ship Monroe, Churchill, Boston.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

From the same intelligent correspondent to whom we have repeatedly been indebted for similar favors, we have received the following communication, dated

"Gibraltar Jan. 6, 1819.

"The only news I have to give you, is the death of the Queen of Spain, (of transient memory) last week, in childhood. It being absolutely necessary to extract the *foetus*, she expired in convulsions, 30 minutes after that operation was performed. A pretty general rumor is in circulation, that she was poisoned; but why she should have been the victim of secret resentment, is not stated; and as the King has certainly removed to the Escorial, since the demise of his consort, it has been whispered in no very low tone, that the germs of revolt have become so apparent as to render some preparation for his safety a matter of necessary precaution. There are some, more charitable, however, who say that the King has absented himself from his court only from a pious inclination to brood over his grief in tranquility. But nothing authentic can be known abroad, and a rupture *outright* will perhaps take place before it is known beyond the vicinity of the capital. Certain it is, that the sufferings of the Spanish people have reached that climax when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and they are fully sensible of it. An uncommonly intelligent Spaniard with whom I have conversed, states that the nation is now ready for the worst, and must ere long give a loose to their

indignation. It would be needless to give you all the arguments which he urges in support of his opinion; many of them will be found in the black catalogue of wrongs which have oppressed the nation ever since the King's return to the throne.

"With respect to the "grand expedition" fitting out at Cadiz, nothing new has transpired. I may say, however, that so far from being in a progressive train, it is rather advancing in a retrograde direction, (to borrow a bull) and in the opinion of every man in his senses must fall, another and a melancholy monument of the vanity, the folly, and the blindness of the government.

"Our squadron a few weeks ago were at Messina, but we expect the frigate United States here soon, on her way home."

DOMESTIC.

BANK NOTES.

FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY. On the 12th of February, the Senate requested of the State Treasurer, the names of chartered banks within this state, the notes of which he refuses to receive; and on the 13th, the state treasurer returned the following list of notes not received by him:

The Marietta and Susquehanna trading Company, Farmers' and Mechanics bank of Greencastle, Allegheny bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of Washington, Bank of Beaver, Farmer's and Mechanic's bank of Pittsburgh, Huntingdon Bank, Juniata bank of Pennsylvania, Centre bank of Pennsylvania, Union bank of Pennsylvania.

FROM THE LIBERTY HALL. HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled to inform our readers, and the country at large, that an arrangement has been made by the Treasury department with the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of this place, to receive the public deposits, as will be seen by the following letter, from Gen. Harrison to one of the editors of this paper, and the accompanying document, which contains the terms on which that bank becomes the depository of public monies. It is with no ordinary satisfaction that we announce this intelligence. It will furnish an antidote to one half, and that the most serious part, of the fiscal embarrassments of this and some of the adjacent states. The moment this arrangement goes into operation, which we presume will be in a few weeks, there will be no farther difficulty in obtaining land office money, and our circulating medium, we hope, will recover from the shameful depreciation to which it has been subjected. It will also appear that the bill requiring cash payments for lands, has been rejected in the House of Representatives. Of the policy of adopting this measure, great diversity of opinion prevails: It would certainly be oppressive to the poorer class of citizens; but whether its political tendency would not overbalance every temporary inconvenience, is a question of serious import.

[We omit Gen. Harrison's letter for want of room.]

Conditions on which the Secretary of the Treasury will employ the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Cincinnati, as a depository of public monies.

1. The bank will receive from the Receivers of public monies, and others having monies to pay on account of the Treasury of the United States, the notes of the banks, a list of which has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Cashier of that bank, and credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue the notes of any of the said banks whenever it may deem necessary; but, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such receivers and others who usually deposit public monies in it; and the notes of any such bank, which may have been received by them before such notice, shall, nevertheless, be taken by the "Farmers' and Mechanic's bank" as cash.

2. That the bank shall pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it: and shall from time to time, transfer to the bank of the United States or its branches (in such monies as will be received by it as cash) the excess of public monies remaining on deposit after such drafts are paid, over and above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars: which sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall remain on deposit in the said bank, during the continuance of this arrangement, and shall be transferred in like manner within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public monies. It is agreed, however, that if the amount received by the bank shall be so large, as that the expense of remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposit, the sum which is to remain on deposit in that bank shall be proportionately increased.

That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer of the United States, duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer; and shall, also, render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs: which latter returns will be considered confidential. In these latter returns will, also, be noted the sums standing to the credit of any public officer or agent.

If those conditions are accepted by the bank, it will immediately give notice of its acceptance to the Secretary of

the Treasury; and the Receivers of public monies at the authorized official copy of such notice, to make deposits in the Farmers' and Mechanic's bank at Cincinnati: Provided, however, that the said bank shall previously have resumed specie payments, and shall have given notice thereof in the Cincinnati newspapers.

Treasury Department, 5th March, 1819.

The banks referred to in the first article of the foregoing, are:

Bank of Cincinnati, the Miami Exporting Company, Lebanon Miami Banking Company, Dayton Manufacturing Company, Urbana Banking Company, Bank of Chillicothe, Franklin Bank of Columbus, Lancaster Ohio Bank, Bank of Marietta, Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, Bank of Steubenville, Western Reserve Bank, Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Lexington, Bank of Georgetown, Ky. Newport Bank Ky. Branch Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Indiana, at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

The Manumission Society of N. York have presented their thanks, in the most complimentary terms, to Messrs. Tallmadge and Taylor, of the house of representatives of the United States; "for their manly and persevering efforts in congress to prevent the further extension of the evils of slavery"—referring to the question agitated in both houses respecting the prohibition of slavery in the proposed new state of Missouri; for which "distinguished notice" those gentlemen have returned their unfeigned thanks, and assured the society, that "their best exertions will on all occasions be faithfully directed to the promotion of the same grand design." In the expression of their anxious desire to lessen the evils of slavery, we have no doubt of the sincerity and excellent motives of those gentlemen, and of others who co-operated with them. But, among those who were opposed to them on that question on the floor of congress, it is but just to say, there were many not less earnestly desiring the accomplishment of the same object. The difference of opinion was not as to that principle, but on a very different question. In proof of the wish, actuating equally the opponents and the friends of the proposition of Mr. Taylor, to check the increase of slavery; it is sufficient to say, that the former introduced into congress the bill for adding further penalties against the slave trade, and that through their agency, principally, it became a law. Putting out of view the constitutional objections which stand at the threshold of the question agitated in congress; regarding them as not existing, the real question for consideration would be, not whether restrictions on the progress of slavery be expedient, but, whether its evils, be they more or less, will be increased or diminished by the dispersion of the existing number of this population over a greater surface of territory and among a greater portion of white population?

And this is a question to be examined without passion, and decided without prejudice. A preponderance of two votes only decided in the house of representatives, after much debate, in favor of the restriction. The senate, that assembly of sages as well as patriots, in whom is justly reposed so great a portion of the confidence of the nation, decided it otherwise; and preferred a rejection of the bill to a recognition of the right of the general government to impose restrictions on the form of government of any state. This, it will be seen, is the question to be determined, before arriving at that of expediency. We have seen no occasion, on which the opposite parties were more resolute in maintaining their respective grounds, than on this; and more votes were taken on it than on any other question ever agitated in congress. The same proposition will recur for the consideration of the next congress; and as it is desirable that it should be meanwhile examined, in all its bearings by the People and by those who are to represent them, we shall, within a few days, present to our readers a few of the leading speeches on both sides of this interesting subject.—Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

Appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

William Rodas, of Kentucky, to be collector of the internal revenue for the seventh district of said state, in the room of Robert Rodas, deceased.

Appointment by the President.

Edward Coles, of Illinois, register of the land office of the United States at Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, in the room of Nathaniel Pope, appointed judge in Illinois.

MARINE CORPS.

The following promotions & appointments were made in the United States marine corps, on the 3d inst.

Anthony Gaie, to be lieutenant colonel commandant.

Francis D. Belleue, Lyman Kellogg, to be captains.

Enijah J. Weed, Charles R. Porter, Joseph C. Hall, to be first lieutenants.

Charles C. Floyd, John McClure, Charles C. Tupper, Charles Grymes, George D. Brewerton, Ward Merston, to be second lieutenants.

In the notice we took, in last Thursday's paper of the proceedings in the house of representatives on the preceding day, on the bill for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands, we stated, as our impression, that a large majority of the house were in favor of the principle of the bill. Though we are yet of opinion that the lateness of the

session, (which, indeed, was the main argument against it,) defeated the bill, others are differently impressed; and it is at the suggestion of one of them, than whom no man is better acquainted with the land concerns of the country, that we state his belief that the measure would not have prevailed, though the period of its discussion had been earlier. It would not be surprising if it were true, that it lost friends on the discussion, seeing that the debate was all on one side. One effect, and a valuable one, of the postponement of a decision on the question, is, that the subject is placed fully before the people, those of the east as well as the west, who have all an equal property in the public lands, and a right to a voice in the choice of modes of disposing of the public domain.—Nat. Int.

From the National Intelligencer of March 5.

Major ANTHONY GALE, of the corps of Marines, has been promoted by the President and Senate, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant of that Corps, vice Lieut. Colonel Franklin Wharton, deceased.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, yesterday attempted, but without success, to prevail on some one of those who voted to adhere to the disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the Missouri state bill, to obtain a reconsideration of that vote. It is proper to state, that, though as much opposed as any one of the restrictions, proposed to be imposed on slavery in the new state, the delegate from the present territory of Missouri, used his best exertions to obtain the passage of the bill with that feature, rather than postpone its passage for another year. He failed in his object; and, for another year, the territorial form of government continues to exist in Missouri.—Nat. Int.

We understand that Mr. MARTIN, the Attorney General of the state of Maryland, is preparing for the press his argument in the highly interesting case of McCulloch against the state of Maryland, lately argued in the Supreme Court; which will be accompanied by a review of the eloquent and able speech of Mr. PINKNEY in reply.

The elegant new steam boat SAVANNAH, is on the eve of sailing from New-York for Savannah; and another is building at N. York, and is intended, it is said, as a packet between that city and New-Orleans, to touch each way at several of the intermediate ports.—Balt. Pat.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

St. Stephens, (A. T.) Jan. 11. "Pensacola remains in the possession of the American garrison; would to God it could become American property. It is a beautiful seaport for a large commercial town, possessing among other advantages one amongst the first bays and harbors on the whole American coast; and from the continual fine sea breezes, and an abundance of the very best spring water, I have no doubt would, with a tolerable police, be one of the healthiest situations in the southern country; and as the bay receives all the waters of the Escambia, Conauch, Murder Creek, Pine Barren, &c. &c.; so were the two American properties, would receive the produce of all the fertile lands on those streams."

Charleston Courier.

The Globe.—A new monthly publication, called THE GLOBE, is now published in this city by Mr. Thomas O'Connor, formerly editor of the "The Shamrock." It consists of a pamphlet of 64 pages, designed to make two volumes per annum, at the price of three dollars per volume. The first number for January last, contains an able and very interesting view of the United States, both in her internal resources and foreign commercial relations. The affairs of Ireland, and of foreign nations generally, constitute a prominent object of the work. The editor appears to entertain a deep sense of the value of improvement in agriculture, manufactures, and internal industry. We cannot but recommend this excellent work to those who wish to preserve, in a durable shape, a record of the passing times.—N. Y. Col.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Orange Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 23, 1819.

"Day before yesterday, Col. R. M. JOHNSON took the floor, in defence of his Report on the subject of the Seminole War, and finished his speech yesterday. He exhibited great research and ability in the discharge of his duty. His argument was replete with authority and evidence, interspersed with the most bold and animated flights of eloquence. The Colonel, in compliance with the request of the Ladies, who crowded the galleries, left his usual place in the house and occupied a position more favorable to their observation.

"The manner in which he acquitted himself on this occasion, has added to the high elevation that he has so long held in the esteem and affections of his friends and acquaintances. His appearance naturally commanding when ardent in debate, was rendered more deeply interesting from beholding those honored scars in that hand and arm, which had so essentially contributed to prostrate our combined enemy, and to cause our banner to wave in triumph, on the banks of the Thames."

FROM THE NEW-YORK POST, MARCH 2.

THE BATTLE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The following extract of a letter from New Orleans, has just reached town:

"This morning the Supreme Court gave a decision in favor of Lenj. Morgan vs. Edward Livingston, in the great cause of the batture, which has been so long depending. By this decision, pro-

perty to the amount of a million and a half dollars at least, has been restored to the rightful owners. Nothing that ever happened in this place, of a similar nature, has caused equal sensation."

THE LATE CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on Thursday last, the constitutional term of the session having expired; and the natural inquiry is, what have the legislative servants of the people done for the promotion of their prosperity and happiness? What mighty schemes have they projected—what system of measures have they fixed upon—to add to the rising greatness of this growing republic? Where are we to find the evidences of the wisdom and talents known to reside in that great delegated body of the nation? and what acts, during a session of more than eighty days, have been passed for the advancement of the general good? These inquiries are the natural consequences of a free and popular government, and proceed from the liberty of the subject freely to inquire into, and minutely to investigate, the public management of those to whom power has been delegated.

We confess, that on a slight retrospect of the late session, we cannot perceive any extraordinary results, of great benefit to the country. Few (if any) laws, of much national importance, have been thereby created; little appears to have been done, and much neglected, of a beneficial and interesting character.

We cannot forbear expressing our regret and mortification, at the treatment which the most distinguished living commander of our country has experienced at the hands of a committee of each branch of an enlightened and patriotic congress. Perhaps selfish and interested considerations were the prime movers of this inquiry. But the pre-eminent services of Jackson, through a long course of daring and brilliant achievements, and particularly that part of his conduct which it is attempted to convert into an instrument of his downfall, have endeared him to his fellow-citizens as an able and patriotic general, fit for the most perilous exigencies, with a disposition which knows no impulse but the good of his natal soil. We trust that the next congress—we know that "his country, will do him justice."—Patriot.

SPANISH TREATY.

The following remarks are extracted from the Nashville Clarion of the 16th inst. The details of the treaty had not reached the editor of that paper; so that he is somewhat mistaken as to boundary. But the view taken will be found to be quite applicable to the western limits as settled.

Ken. Gaz.

We understand a treaty was signed on the 18th ult. by Mr. Adams and Don Onis, and laid before the senate by the President on the 20th for ratification. It contains a cession, on the part of Spain, of both Floridas, in consideration of which our government is to pay something to Spain, besides five millions of dollars to American merchants for Spanish spoils, and it relinquishes all claim to the country west of the Sabine, and agrees to establish a boundary from the head of that river north until it strikes Red river a small distance above the Caddo villages, thence with that river to lat. 42, thence on that latitude to the Pacific ocean. This is the substance of the treaty as we learn, and if it be true as to the western boundary, more good land is given up on Red river than Florida is worth five times told, without the money part of the contract. We shall probably in a day or two have particulars.

Should the above boundary on Red river be that actually agreed on by our government, about two hundred families of as brave Americans as the United States can produce, will have been bartered away by their government to the fool who governs Spain—we allude to the emigrants last year who settled on the west side of Red river and on Little South river.

To have secured peace to the frontier settler we should have supposed our government ought to have made the impassable and long unbroken chain of white snow mountains, which divide the waters of Rio del Norte from Red river, the western boundary of Louisiana, and from the southern point of them along the Sabine to the Gulf. This would have prevented any of the bickering that will certainly ensue the settlement of the country, whilst the Red river is the boundary. When Gen. Pike explored the country in 1806, the Spaniards had no post above latitude 33, and therefore for our government to have insisted on latitude 39, as the northern boundary of Spanish America, would have been of immense advantage to that nation at a future day. On Timpanagos, Thequato, St. Rafael, Salado, Xavier, and other streams west of the Rocky Mountains, there is stated to be a most delightful country, nearly to the Western ocean, and capable of supporting an immense population. Above latitude 41 the soil becomes indifferent.

On the Pacific ocean, in latitude 39, 16, is Port Drake, discovered about a century ago by Sir Francis Drake, and represented by him and others since, as a safe harbor and advantageous port to put into. Except this port, there is nothing but the unsafe anchorage of St. Trinidad, to the mouth of the Columbia river.

It has been a source of continual vexation to the people of the west, that whenever any thing respecting the west was agitated by the general government, it was certain to be committed to some one who never saw the country, or knew

STATE BANKS, &c.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, communicating information, pursuant to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 22d inst. in relation to the balances due by the state banks to the bank of the United States. February 25, 1819. Read and ordered to lie upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

24th February, 1819.

Sir—In obedience to a resolution of the house of Representatives, of the 22d instant, directing the secretary of the treasury "to inform the house whether any, and, if any, what part of the balances from the state banks, to the bank of the United States, under the second article of the compact between them, for which balances the bank of the United States was to receive interest, were retained by the bank of the United States, as special deposits for which it was not obliged to pay specie upon demand", I have the honour to state, that no part of the sums transferred to the bank of the United States by the treasurer of the United States, upon which interest was payable by the state banks to that institution, was considered as special deposit. The bank was bound to pay for the sums so deposited, specie whenever demanded. In the case of the transfers made subsequently to the 30th of June, 1817, a proposition on the part of a state bank to pay interest on the sum transferred, when accepted by the bank of the United States, changed the character of the deposit from special to general deposit, and subjected the bank to the payment of specie when demanded.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. H. Clay, Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEORGETOWN, D. C. MARCH 3.

An officer so vigilant as the present head of the Treasury department could not fail to perceive that great frauds were practised upon the revenue in our seaports. His attention was therefore early employed in devising means to prevent an abuse so injurious to the nation. His first measure was to subject foreign merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty, to regulations better calculated to ascertain their real value, &c. His recommendations to congress with this view were generally adopted; and, at the last session, a law was passed for carrying them into effect.

Of this law the beneficial results have already been astonishing. It is proved by an authentic document laid before congress some time ago, that, although the importations during the first six months of the present year have been less than the first six months of the year 1818, the duties have been nearly one-fifth more; and this increase has been altogether in the ad valorem duties:—those duties which were the particular objects of the Secretary's regulations.

It is a fact, which, without proof, would scarcely be believed, that in a single season when the importations are known to be so moderate in amount, there has been a gain of nearly two millions of dollars.—From this it is easy to conjecture what must have been the extent of the frauds practiced upon the revenue during the vast importations, which preceded and followed the war.

But this gain to the treasury, great as it is, is not the only advantage resulting from the measure. The dishonest importer of foreign merchandise, deprived of that fraudulent profit of which he had cheated the custom house is no longer a rival to be dreaded, either by the honest merchant or the domestic manufacturer. Our own fair trader now counts with certainty on a just gain; and our own manufacturers enabled to bring their fabrics into successful competition with others, see their establishments every where revive.—Messenger.

James M. Pike,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Dressing Room from Main street to

No. 7, Cheapside,

Where he respectfully hopes his exertions to please will merit a continuance of their favors. March 5-3t

RAN AWAY.

RAN AWAY from me on the 6th of January last, a Negro Girl named POLLY, about 20 years of age, of the common size, tolerably black, smiling countenance, rather a down look, a small scar on one cheek hardly perceptible; was hired two years ago to James Weir, as a cook for his work hands; she also has a husband belonging to said Weir, by the name of Simon; I have reason to believe she is harboured in or near Lexington.

Any person who will apprehend and deliver said Girl to me, living five miles south of Paris, on the Holder's road, will be rewarded as follows: If taken in Lexington or its vicinity, or in Fayette or Bourbon county, Twenty Five Dollars. If taken out of said counties in this state, Fifty Dollars. If taken out of this state One Hundred Dollars.

NICHOLAS GRIMES.

March 5th 1819-3*

Cash!! Cash!!

WE WILL GIVE CASH IN HAND FOR 50,000lbs. of good Bacon, WELL CURED, if delivered on or before the 15th of March next.

SHRIVE & COMBS,

And. & Com. Merchts.

February 26, 1819-4t

Fayette county, set.

TRAKEN up by Elizabeth Tomlinson, living on the Russell's road, about 34 miles from Lexington, one Sorrel Horse, five years old, fourteen hands high, star on the right side of his neck. Appraised to 35 dollars before M. ELDER, J. F.

March 5, 1819-3*

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

CONCURRENT POLITICAL POWERS.

The following are the principles settled by the recent decision of the supreme court:—
1st. That congress had, constitutionally, a right to establish the bank of the U. States.
2d. That the bank has authority to establish branches in such states of the union as it thinks proper.

3d. That the state of Maryland has no right to tax the branch of the bank established in that state. This latter principle of course, reaches every other state.

Some eastern prints, who have not thought very deeply on the subject, deduce very far-fetched consequences from this decision. It is urged that it amounts to an abridgement of state sovereignty, and that it is tantamount to a repeal of all the charters issued by the states for the erection of banking institutions!!! These ideas are not less novel, than they are ridiculous. The mighty arm of the judiciary has interposed its high, and almost sacred, functions for the purpose of giving effect to a provision of the federal constitution, by which congress are authorised to carry into execution expressly delegated powers—to preserve the supremacy of the union over state encroachments—and, at the same time, not to interfere, in the least possible manner, with the legitimate rights of the individual states.

State sovereignty was never intended to be abridged entirely by the constitution. But it was always expected that it would be so far curtailed, as to prevent the interference by the states in matters exclusively delegated to the United States. The American republic has a right, for rational purposes, to raise its own revenue, and to afford every fiscal facility not incompatible with its chartered powers. The individual states possess an independent, uncontrollable authority to raise their own revenues for their own local wants, if they do not trespass upon, or fly in the face of, any act of the national legislature. Hence it is certainly a fair deduction, that the general government has a right to manage its own revenue system, without infringing upon the right of the states to manage their own, in any way they legally think fit. The necessity and interference of concurrent jurisdiction, in financial concerns, results, as matter of course, from the very division of sovereign power exhibited by the constitution itself.

The whole cause of disapprobation to the course pursued by the supreme court, is to be found in the correct, open, fair and undisguised manner in which the affairs of the national bank and its branches have been conducted. State and independent banks are no longer to be permitted to play upon the necessity of individuals engaged in commerce; because they can transact their monied concerns upon a surer footing in the U. States' institutions. In these latter, no political feelings ever enter. Votes do not there come into market, nor are there any offices to vend. The substantial and honorable interests of the nation, and of the stockholders, and of commercial transactions are alone consulted.

That the states still have the same rights and privileges in every possible respect, which they, before the decision, had under the constitution, there can be no question; for the supreme court in no one point has leaned towards an abridgement; and that the local bank charters are in no wise touched, is equally clear.

We do not pretend to say, that the operations of these banks will not be affected; because we are inclined to believe, as it regards our own state, many of the independent banks will, in less than twelve months, cease to exist—and we are also of opinion, that it may be prudent for the directors of the state bank and its branches to advise with one another relative to the propriety of winding up their concerns for the present; inasmuch as they are, at this time, in a favorable situation so to do, with honor to the state and to the institution. This, however, is a mere suggestion of policy. If it be the wish of the state and the directors to continue the bank of Kentucky, there is no power to forbid it—because there never can be a repugnancy of authority between the national and state laws, so as to prevent either from establishing banking institutions for their own separate convenience.

The political legend, employed at the last session of the Kentucky legislature, to raise up spectres out of the vaults of the U. States' branches, with which to spread terror among the people, will not avail our next representatives. The eyes of the people are already opened by the interference of the judiciary—and we hope to see them exact from each candidate for legislative office, at the next election, a declaration hostile to the pain and penalty law passed last winter, as a sine qua non to his support.

Since the above article was in type, we have received, through the National Intelligencer of the 13th inst. the opinion of the Supreme Court at length. It is the ablest document we recollect to have read, of a judicial nature. It is too long to be given this week. We present a short extract concerning state resources:

"This opinion does not deprive the states of any resources which they originally possessed. It does not extend to a tax paid by the real property of the bank, in common with the other real property within the state, nor to a tax imposed on the interest which the citizens of Maryland may hold in this institution, in common with other property of the same description throughout the state. But this is a tax on the operation of the bank, and is consequently a tax on the operation of an instrument em-

ployed by the government of the Union, to carry its powers into execution. Such a tax must be unconstitutional."

NEW-YORK TAMMANY SOCIETY.

This institution, it seems, is presented to Gen. Jackson, on his late visit to that city, an address couched in terms of very high and enthusiastic approbation of the general's character, and conduct in the Seminole war. We do not entirely approve of the course pursued by the commander in chief of that campaign. We think, however, that from the ardent disposition of the general, much is to be overlooked; especially as he had rendered such signal services during the late war.

Be this as it may—the nation has made the transactions of that campaign a great question, and much honest difference of opinion has, and does yet exist upon the subject. The N. York Tammanys espoused his cause, no doubt from the best conviction, and from an impulse of patriotism, for which that order is distinguished. If they have erred, the error is not confined to them. Every city which the general visited, received him with acclamations of joy. Forgetting any improprieties he may have been charged with, his eastern fellow citizens gave way to a general burst of joy in welcoming the hero of New Orleans to their hospitality.

Now, we have mentioned this address as if it had actually been written and delivered by the N. York Tammany Society. It was certainly published in the District of Columbia with some comments, as an extract from a N. York paper. But we are greatly disposed to think that it is a burlesque of some anti-republican editor; for really there are so many men of science belonging to the Tammany order in that city, that we can scarcely believe the preamble to the resolutions would have been permitted to go out, displaying upon its face so much fustian and bombast.

Suppose, however, that the production is genuine, it only amounts to extravagance of praise of a "military captain," who has rendered himself illustrious by illustrious deeds. The Tammany Society, either in New York or elsewhere, can never be seriously affected by the address. It stands upon too solid a foundation to be impaired by the application of witty names or allusions.

There is a miserable set of political writers in the city of New York, who, in order to fan the flame of faction, misrepresent facts, and issue from the press fabricated occurrences, for truths, which were never thought of. We need go no further back for an example than the proclaimed disfigurement of the Tammanys, when Gen. Jackson gave "DEWITT CLINTON" for a toast. This statesman may not be popular with all the democratic party; but will any man in his senses believe that such high-minded and honorable patriots as SAMUEL JOHNSON and EMERSON, and a host of others, would be struck to silence because their governor may have been drunk by their guest? It is nonsense to think of such a thing; and the fact, that newspaper dabblers have so represented the proceedings at the city dinner, is only additional evidence of the little regard the New York federal editors have for the respectability of their prints.

SEMINOLE WAR—ONCE MORE.

Last week we noticed the report of the Senate on this subject. Since that time, some strictures on that paper have appeared in the National Intelligencer. Both display a style bordering on acrimony; and whenever we have nothing deemed more interesting, both shall be recorded in the GAZETTE. Criminalization and re-crimination have appeared more conspicuous in the investigation of General Jackson's conduct during his operations in Florida, than upon any other topic that has recently been presented to the public. The congress can only act extra judicially at all events. The house of representatives having refused to censure, we think the senate should be satisfied, at least, with the report of the committee. All the faults Gen. Jackson has committed have been told him, and there is no reason for urging the subject further, unless we wish him cashiered. In that case congress has very little power.

As we have already intimated, we do not approve ENTIRE the course Gen. Jackson pursued. But while blame and censure are going on, let us carry a little off to the executive departments of the government: let us not saddle the general with the whole, because he is a more important individual, and is more beloved by the people, than his superiors in office.

ELKHORN CANAL.

Under the resolution we published last week, a committee of the commissioners, of this place, have addressed a circular letter to the commissioners designated at the other points by the act of assembly, inviting their attention to the interesting subject of opening a canal to the Kentucky river—to the employment of suitable engineers, surveyors &c. in order to have the different streams examined, and a route fixed—and the committee propose a general meeting either of the whole commission, or of committees from each. It is understood, that several gentlemen of science and experience in Lexington, as engineers, have offered their services gratuitously.

Of the practicability of opening the canal, no doubt is at present, we believe, entertained by even those who are opposed to the scheme. But, report says, that several who hold property on Elkhorn give their most unqualified disapprobation. We hope this report is incorrect, as we cannot possibly think any reflecting man would so far lose sight of his interest. The property of those very individuals would be doubled in value; and their produce carried to market with much less expense. Mills and mill dams, which now exist on Elkhorn, need not be interrupted, and the flour that owners manufacture, would depart for New Orleans from their doors, instead of wagoning it to Frankfort. Surely because the

canal would benefit this place, Georgetown and Versailles, the people of Franklin would not oppose its being opened.

One objection seems to be—that the carrying into effect the act of assembly, would prevent the construction of a turn-pike road. It scarcely requires an argument to obviate this idea. The one does not supersede the necessity of the other. Let both take place; and we venture, on good grounds to affirm, that the people of Lexington will be found as forward as those of Franklin, to subscribe to stock in both. Neither do we doubt, but that the contiguous counties would do the same thing.

BANK QUESTION—IN CONGRESS.

We are assured that if the situations of Mr. Speaker CLAY and Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of this state, had allowed them to vote, their unqualified disapprobation would have been given to a repeal of the bank charter.

LAUNCH.

We understand the elegant Steam Boat, of upwards of three hundred tons, was safely launched at Shippingport on Wednesday the 17th inst. This boat belongs to Mr. Charles Wilkins, Tilford, Trotter & Co. of this place, and Mr. Wm. Anderson and Mr. John T. Gray of Louisville. We are assured by gentlemen who have examined her that she is of the very first class. The owners have spared no expense to render her safe. She is expected to sail in about two weeks. We are pleased to see our merchants directing their attention to the trade of the Mississippi. This boat, at the last advices, had not received her name. We hope they will call her the FAYETTE.

MAP OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. MEXELL's new and elegant map of Kentucky is now in this place for sale. It is executed in a very masterly style; and certainly merits the attention of the public. The map is on a very large scale, and made from actual survey. With a few very unimportant inaccuracies of roads &c. we do not believe the work has its equal in the United States, as it regards any one state.

Gazette Summary.

On the 10th inst. United States Bank stock was selling in New York at 118.

Mr. LOWMEYER, sailed from N. York on the 10th inst. for Liverpool. His object is to make a short tour in Europe, and return by next session of congress.

The U. States sloop of war Ontario, from the N. W. coast was spoken on the 18th October, 15 leagues from the coast of Peru, beating up for Lima.

J. C. SPENCER has declined being a candidate for the senate of the United States for the state of New York.

Captain COCHRAN arrived in Baltimore on the 11th inst. in 17 days from Aux Cayes, and states that Gen. McGregor's troops had deserted him at that place, owing to the want of funds for their subsistence.

The dwelling house, printing office and out houses of ELIHU STOUT, Esq., editor of the Western Sun, at Vincennes, was consumed on the 25th ult. by fire. His printing apparatus was considerably injured. The spirited citizens of the town nearly renounced Mr. Stout for his losses.

Nearly the whole of that part of Petersburg, Va. called Blandford, was consumed by fire on the 8th inst.

LANGDON CHEVES was, on the 6th inst. unanimously elected president of the United States' bank.

The celebrated Field Marshal COLLOREDO, minister of state, and director general of the Austrian artillery, died at Vienna, on the 26th November last, aged 84 years.

The Empress of Russia has been seriously indisposed, on account of the death of the Grand Duke Charles, her brother.

On the 9th of March, the MASOITE HALL, in Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, was consumed by fire; the books and papers were saved. This was a splendid building, and the pride and ornament of the city.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Mercantile House in New-Orleans, to another in Lexington, dated,

"MARCH 1, 1819.

"Owing to the scarcity of money, almost all articles of trade, both foreign and domestic, are selling at ruinous prices. The speculators in western produce, at the high prices which have been paid there, must experience immense losses. It was impossible to foresee the depreciation that has taken place. Flour is at \$3 50 middlings—\$4 50 superfine \$5 50. Wheat \$1 12½—Pork is nominal at any price: it may be quoted at about 13 to \$17—Bacon 7 to 8 cents—Lard 10 to 12½ cents—Butter 15 to 19 cents—Whiskey 50 cents, scarce—Yarns 11 to 12 cents—Bale rope 12 to 14 cents.

"But few hundred hogheads of Tobacco have yet come into market, and 30 cents is now the highest price given for prime—7 to 7½ cents for inferior. In the course of the present month 8 cents will be the highest price for prime tobacco—Coffee 50 to 52 cents—Sugar 11 to 14 cents—Iron 90 to \$120 per ton.

"Bills on the eastern cities 2 to 3 per cent. discount—ditto on the western country 5 to 8 per cent. discount."

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPERIOR.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY BULLS.

According to the celebrated treatise on "BULL BULLS" by Miss Edgeworth, this species of blunder is of various descriptions; but the most material distinction made, is that between the *verbal* and *practical* bull, the former be-

ing a blunder in expression, and the latter a blunder in conduct. It is proved by the above authorities, not to be the only country of the old world, in which *generally* blunders are committed; in the new world, we would respectfully bring forward the pretensions of the legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky, the former having strong claims to preeminence in the *verbal*, and the latter in the *practical* kind of bull, on the subject of the banks:—

"In the 3d section of the act of the last session of the legislature of Ohio to regulate judicial proceedings when banks are parties, it is provided, that 'if the bank or banker against whom judgment is had shall have no banking house, &c. the officer shall make return thereof upon the writ; and upon such return being filed at the clerk's office of the court of common pleas of the county where such banking house is situated' &c."

It has been doubted, whether *Old Ireland* herself can beat this—but the practical bull of the Kentucky legislature is a full match for it. During the last session, at the very time when the assembly was deliberating on their famous *penalty bill* against the branches of the U. States bank, the General Court, in another room of the same house, in which the assembly sat, was sitting in judgment on the law of the previous session; and after ample investigation decided, thus under the nose of the assembly, that the said previous law was null and inoperative, because it imposed a *penalty* on persons acting under a paramount law of congress: yet the sage majority of the legislature, with this example and decision staring them in the face actually passed another law, which has been pronounced by some of our ablest judges to be *wholly* founded on the same principle, being manifestly on the face of it a *fetal statute* also!—

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

Not long since, there appeared in a newspaper of this place, some remarks tending to make an unfavorable impression on the public mind, concerning the pecuniary affairs of colonel JOHNSON; which remarks were copied from a paper published in New York. We are happy to perceive, that the editor of the paper here, has promptly made a statement in correction of the New York remarks, upon explanations and assurances given, which enabled him to do justice to the colonel. The JOHNSONS appear to have been not only the objects of unjust suspicions, in consequence of their having unfortunately been connected in business with Mr. James Prentiss; but also to have been considerable sufferers by the connexion in point of interest. The case, to which the publications noticed had reference, was that of Col. R. M. JOHNSON holding a large amount of stock, in the bank of the United States, which had been pledged to the bank for a considerable loan; it appears however, that it was conveyed to him in trust by J. Prentiss, for the benefit of Col. James JOHNSON, who was likely to suffer by being the security of Prentiss. Although the JOHNSONS may suffer considerably in their interests, in consequence of their responsibility for Mr. Prentiss, yet we are confident they will be able to encounter successfully all those difficulties, and come out fair, unsuspected, and independent in every respect. It is to be regretted, that statements and suspicions should have been so wantonly, or so heedlessly circulated, as many have been, to the prejudice of men, whose honorable conduct in all dealing, and whose numerous and important services to their country, should have placed them above such suspicions, and entitled them to the gratitude of a liberal people.—*Ken. Reporter.*

MR. PINKNEY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman now at Washington, to his friend in Baltimore, dated 3d March, 1819.

"I had, three days past, the gratification of hearing your townsman Mr. Pinkney, in the Supreme Court, speaking on the subject of the right of Maryland to tax the bank of the United States—I had anticipated much from the fame of this distinguished man, but he far surpassed my utmost expectations—His speech, or rather his series of speeches, were the finest specimens of Bar-Oratory I have heard since I have been in the United States. The memory, the fancy and judgment were combined to pour on this important question a flood of light—All sorts of knowledge, and an immense variety of considerations, were brought to bear upon it—Mr. P.'s style is very peculiar and original—It is not Irish, nor is it Asiatic, still less Attic—it has not the imperfections of the two first, nor does it, in general, aim at the severe beauties of the latter—Not that it is, as some have represented, meretricious, and ornamented with tawdry metaphors—it is, indeed, highly figurative; but they are figures that adorn, and illustrate, and dignify—It is not the style of Isocrates and Isaeus, of Curran or Erskine; though it has much of the facility and flowing amplification of the latter, yet its phraseology is very different. It excels in variety, felicity, and appropriateness of diction—it is the severest logic, clothed with the most beautiful rhetoric—What Cicero requires from the accomplished Orator, Mr. P. possesses—the subtlety of a Logician, the science of a Philosopher, the diction of a Poet, and the voice and gestures of the greatest Actor—The matter of his speeches has been worthy of the manner—He has spoken, *con amore*, of the Constitutional Government of this Republic, and its high attributes—He has convinced his hearers, that it cannot be practically enforced

so as to secure the permanent glory, safety and felicity of this great country, but by a fair and liberal interpretation of its powers.—That these powers could not all be expressed in the Constitutional Charter—many of them must be taken by implication.—That the sovereign powers of the Union are supreme; and, whenever they come in direct conflict and repugnancy with those of the State Governments, the latter must give way.—He proved, to demonstration, that this was the case as to the institution of the Bank of the United States, and the general powers of taxation passed by the states: He shewed, that this power, unlimited and unchecked as it necessarily must be by the very nature of the subject, was absolutely inconsistent with, and repugnant to, the right of the U. States to establish a National Bank, if the power of taxation was applied to the corporate property, or franchise, or faculty of the bank.—He illustrated this by supposing, that a state should presume to tax the judicial proceedings of the courts of the United States, or their ships of war, or any other of their great institutions and establishments; and proved, that the whole machine of the National Government might be arrested in its motions by the exertion, in other cases, which was attempted to be exerted in the case of the Bank.

"But I should, in vain, in the compass of a letter, endeavour to give an adequate idea of the impression made by this constitutional Lawyer, and eloquent Orator, on my mind, and on the minds of his numerous auditors—I must, therefore, defer, till we meet, a more particular account of the various topics he touched upon."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

The editor is indebted to a friend for the following interesting statement, which ought to be generally known.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The yeas and nays, on the proposition in the house of representatives of the United States, for a repeal of the charter, gave the following results.

14 States having 89 members present, voted unanimously against the repeal.

3 States having 56 members present, gave each, a majority against the repeal.

2 States* having 10 members present, were equally divided.

2 States having 2 members (Indiana and Illinois) voted for the repeal.

The 14 States which were unanimous, hold *Tons of Shipping*, 683,112

The 3 States, which gave each a majority, hold 103,789

The 2 States which were equally divided, hold 175

The 2 States which voted for the repeal, hold none.

* This is a mistake. Only three members from Kentucky voted for the repeal of the bank charter.—*Ky. Gaz.*

The Guerrier frigate arrived at Syracuse on the 14th Dec. from St. Petersburg, where she met the whole of the squadron under commodore Stewart, which arrived at Messina on the 12th.—The frigate United States was to sail about the 1st January, for home.—*Ref.*

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13.

The Supreme Judicial authority of the nation has rarely, if ever, pronounced an opinion more interesting in its views, or more important as to its operation, than that recently given, as to the right of a state of the union to tax the National Bank. We have therefore taken some pains to procure a copy of this interesting and elaborate opinion for publication, and have the pleasure to day of presenting it to our readers.

At no previous term of the Supreme Court have more important questions of constitutional law been settled and decided; and second to none in importance is that which has respect to the validity of the state bankrupt and insolvent laws. The promised analysis of this interesting opinion, and of others, touching the same subject, we shall be enabled to present to our readers in a day or two.

The Supreme Court adjourned, yesterday, after a long session of nearly six weeks.—*Nat. Int.*

Lexington R. A. C. No. 4.

THE Members of this Chapter, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on the last MONDAY EVENING in this month, precisely at 6 o'clock.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

THO. T. HARR, Sec'y.

March 12, A. D. 1819.

V. D. 2349. A. L. 5819.

TAMMANIAL.

A MEETING of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at their Wigwag, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst. precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the brethren will give punctual attendance.

By order of the Grand Sachem,

R. H. CHINN, Sec'y.

Month of Worms 26th?

Y. D. 327.

March 26, 1819.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who is a good English scholar, would be taken to learn the

Art of Printing.

Enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

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March 26, 1819.

ENTERTAINMENT.



LUKE USHER,

Sign of the Ship.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short Street, near Limestone street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the long experience he has had in the public line, in the eastern states, as well as in this town, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26, 1819.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE undersigned informs the public that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LANPHEAR & CARTER, is now dissolved, and that the INN heretofore kept by them in Lexington, will be continued by the subscriber. All persons indebted to the concern, are desired to pay their respective debts, and all persons having claims on it are requested to present their accounts for settlement, it being desirable to close the affairs of the said concern at as early a day as possible.

BENJAMIN LANPHEAR.

Lexington, March 26—13

TAKEN UP by Peter Poindexter, in Jessamine County, near Wall's Tavern on the Hickman road, one SORREL HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 and a half hands high, sho. 1 all round, blaze face, roached mane, appraised to \$10 before me this 26th of January 1819.

SAMUEL H. CRAIG.

Lex. March 26, 13—31

Proposals.

FOR Conveying the Mail in Steam Boats, from Louisville, Ky. by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New-Orleans, will be received at this office until the 26th day of April next inclusive.

The Mail is to leave Louisville every Wednesday, at 3 P. M. and arrive at New Orleans the next Tuesday by 3 P. M. in six days.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Louisville on Wednesday by 8 A. M. in 14 days.

Mails are to be left at Henderson, Shawneetown, Smithland, the mouth of Ohio, Walnut Hills, Natchez, and at such other offices as are or may be established near the river. The Post Masters to receive and deliver their Mails on the bank of the river.

The contract is to be in operation on the 1st of July next, and to continue for 4 years.

R. J. MEIGS, Jr. P. M. G.

General Post Office, Lexington, Ky.
March 12, 1819.

A Fresh Supply of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Timothy, and Blue Grass Seed, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Putty, Varnish, Patent Liquid Shoe Blacking 50 cents per quart; Japan Boot Varnish; Heal Ball; Stock Shoe Blacking at 62½ cents per doz.

GOLD LEAF by the package or single book.

WHISKEY at 9s. per gallon, said to be 7 years old.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STICKNEY.

March 26—13 St.

Land For sale.

THE Subscriber will sell a section of first rate land, lying near New Lexington, in the state of Indiana. There are several small improvements on the tract, and a fine bush creek runs through it—There are also several first rate springs. Hence it is most admirably calculated for both farming and raising of stock.

Also, a quarter section of the same quality of land without improvement, lying still nearer to the said town.

Also, a quarter section lying between Ripley Court House and the town of Madison, Indiana.

The foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit of two years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond and approved security. On the first mentioned tract there is a good improvement and a first rate spring.

Enquire of the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky. or of Henry Thornton Esq. of Madison, Indiana.

SAMUEL MAXWELL.

March 26, 13—St.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT Sec'y.—March Term, 1819: William Ellis, Complainant,

AGAINST

John Gosney, William Gosney, Prichard Gosney, James Gosney, Asa Chapman and Sally, his wife, Asa Lion and Nancy his wife, Fielding Gosney and Willis Ashby and Polly his wife heirs of William Gosney deceased.—*Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Fielding Gosney is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, on the motion of the said complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, Fielding Gosney do appear here on or before the tenth day of our next June Term and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News Paper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy att.

